O R.

The True Interest of England, in Relation to France and Holland.

As the Happiness of our Scituation secures us from the Invasion of any, who are not our Masters at Sea: The same Reason makes it altogether against the Interest of England, to seek to enlarge her Dominions by Conquest, upon the Continent: For the Charge of Transporting, besides the Accidents of the Sea, is such Odds, as she can never wage an equal War.

The Truth of this will appear to any who shall read the Wars of England in France, the vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, the many Hinderances and Disappointments in sending our Reliefs by Sea; and, after the most prosperous Successes, the little Essect and

Final Loss of all.

Which indeed prov'd our greatest Benesit, by sending us to live at Home. And I think it very plain that the loss of Callice, and ridding our Hands of all the Seeds of War, the Garrisons we had in France, was exceedingly for the Advantage of England: We call'd them Bridles upon France, but they prov'd Sponges to us, and drain'd more Money from us (and sometimes Men) than, if employ'd upon the Fleet, would have enabled us to bridle France, and the Seas, and to have extended the Privilege of the Flag to both Worlds.

The Fleet are the Walls of England. To Command at Sea, not

to make Conquests by Land, is the true Interest of England.

And the same Reason makes it the Interest of France, not to meddle with us. He can extend his Conquests with fifty times less Expence and Hazard upon the Continent. Nor does he desire more of England than not to hurt him.

Accordingly we find that France has always endeavoured to live well with Eugland; and indeed they have courted us, and always shewed a more particular Kindness to the English Gentry, than to any other Nations, who travelled thither for their Education.

And when we were lately obliged to declare War against them (for we began with them) yet it was not for any Injury they had done to us, nor had we one to instance. A And

And by the Issue of all the Wars that England ever yet had against France, it plainly appears to be the Interest of England to have no War with France; at least never to carry our Arms into France.

For suppose the best, the utmost you can propose, even to conquer France, as we did once before: How shall we keep it; What Armies of English must we always have there to prevent their Rebelling? Would transplanting of all England ferve the Turn? Sure such a Conquest would drain and ruine England, as the Indies have

Spain.

But suppose we had it and could keep it: Our King would make his Residence in France, and England would become a Province like Flanders, when their Earls came to be Kings of Spain; Or as Scotland is now to England, which was wisely foreseen by Hen. 7. when he, for that very Reason, married his Eldest Daughter to Scotland, and his Tounger to France; thinking it much more the Advantage of England, to have the Accession to Scotland than of France; the Greater always swallowing up the Less, as Rivers are lost in the Sea.

What then is the Interest of England as to France? Surely, to grow great at Sea, and command the Trade, which is our Great-ness; but, by all means, to let alone their Continent; where a Conquest would prove our own Destruction.

Let us now look how our Interest stands as to Holland.

It is Interest that governs Kingdoms. Nations do not fall in Love with one another, as particular Persons do for their Beauty. The

Publick still moves by Interest, and that will never lye.

The Interest and Life of Holland, all the World knows is Trade. It is Advantageous to others; but it is Neversary to them. Their Continent cannot make them live: Therefore whoever rivals their Trade must be irreconcilable to them; nor can they ever be true

and hearty to fuch.

England has been their only mighty Rival for the Trade of the VVorld: VVhence that wife Chancellor of England, the Earl of Shaftsbury, in his Speech to the Parliament, 5. Feb. 1672. lays it down as a Maxim never to be forgot in England. Let this be remembred (laith he) The States of Holland are England's eternal Enemy, both by Interest and Inclination: And he gives the Reason, because

we are their only Competitor for Trade and Power at Sea, and who only stand in their Way to an universal Empire, as great as Rome.

Then he shews how true they have been to their Interests, in working all the Misciest they could to England, not only by violent, but salse and treatherous Ways: And he instances in their Breach of Treaties, both in the Surinum and East-India Business; and their heighth of Insolence, to deny us the Honour and Right of the Flag; and that, though it had been owned by them in the Treaty of Breda, not they disputed the King's Title to it in all the Courts of Christendom, and made great Offers to the French King, if he would stand by them against us.

Lastly, He compares them to Carthage; and us to Rome, that is, that it was impossible both should stand upon a Ballance; that if we do not master their Trade, they will ours. They or We must truckle. One must and will give the Law to the other. There's no Compounding, where the Contest is for the Tade of the whole

World

No Treaties, no Alliances will, or ever did bind them to us, longer than till they could make an Advantage by us. After a firm Treaty in 1619, enfued the Murder of the English at Ambornain No. vember 1624, and other Depredations in the East Indies. You may fee a whole History of their Breach of Treaties, and most Barbarous and Perfidious Cruelties upon the English, By Dr. Stubbe, Printed in 1673. "Since K. Fames the First (says he) reigned in "Great Britain, they have neither kept any League in reference "to Trade and Commerce: That rich Trade we had into the East Indies, at Fapan, Amboyna, Banda and the Moluccoes is to-"tally ruined: Our Islands of Poleran, Palaway, Lantere unjustly "feiz'd into their hands; and the Damages we suffered there are "computed in 1653, at 16562331. 15s. and we are now totally "excluded those Seas by these Hollanders - Their Usurpations there " have been accompanied with Barbarities and Outrages-Besides "the Cruelties of Amboyna, they exercised innumerable others, as appears by the Depositions from 1616 to 1620: Printed at Lon-" don A. D. 1622.

"The English Ships being taken and their Goods conficated, "the Captains, Souldiers, Factors and Mariners were made Prifoners, clogged with Irons, kept in Stocks, bound Hand and Foot,

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' tied

"tied to Stakes, haling and pulling them with Ropes about their " Necks, fourning them like Dogs, throwing them headlong down "Rocks and Clifts, murthering some, and starving others to death: "Some were landed among the Indians, where they found better " Usage among the Paynims, than the Protestants of Holland: Some " were so lodged, that they were forced to tumble in their own " Excrements, not being permitted to go forth to ease themselves. " Lawrence Ryall, the Dutch General caused Grates and Cages to be " made, and carried the English therein fettered, and shewed them " triumphantly to the Indians, at every Port, faying, Behold and " fee, here is the People of that Nation, whose King you care so much " for; nov you may fee how kindly we use his Subjects. They have rob-"bed the Indians under English Colours, thereby to incense them " against us, and to destroy our Tradethere. They have counter-" feited the Coin of other Nations, and then defined the English " for it. The Traffick of china and P rsia. Ge was ruined by their " feizing and destroying the ships of Sir Wm. Courteen and his " Partners. We did by our Ambaffador Se. Fohns, demand satis-" faction for all these Damages, and charged them with the Bloud " of the English that had been flaughtered by them in the Katha-" rine and Dragon, in these words. Though we cannot M.S. Speech " politively prove, yet by good Circumstances, we can make of Mr. St. Fahus. " it appear, that you did destroy the Ships Dragon and See also the " Katherine, though the Ships and Men were never Printed Account of John Davell, " heard of, yet the Guns and Goods of those Ships have A. D. 1665. " been found in your Countrey, which does give us some " confidence to believe you did destroy the Men and Ships.

" And we are informed that some of your own Countrey-The Remon-" men when they lay on their Death Beds, did make Confrance of G. Crem, Efq; " fession of the Cruel Murthers and Seisures: How that Printed 1662. "they met them going to the Cape of Good Hope, and " and after a friendly Salutation, the Dutch invited the English "Commanders aboard; and after they had been feasted, they told them, " that it was fitting They should drink Lustick, as well as eat Lustick; " and causing them to be tied back to back, they were cast into the Sea. " And in the Evening when the English expected the Return of their " Commanders and their Crews, the Dutch with their own and English " Bosts, went aboard the English Ships, and served every Alan in " the "the same manner; and having taken out what Goods and Guns they thought fit, the Ships were sunk by them; the which were worth according to the Invoice, had they come to the Port of London, 1700001. In Guiney and Brasile we have been treated with the fame Usage: And the Dutch have been always either acting Open Hostilities, or, which is worse, destroying the Honour and Renown of our Nation in Spain, Italy, Russia and all places whither a Dutch-man trades Therefore we were then convinced, That the true way to advance the English Trade, was to reduce the Hollanders to greater Moderation.

Much more to the same Purpose you will find in the abovesaid Au-

thor, and in many others of the English Nation.

But above all things the most associations and down right Diabolical, exceeding even the Treacherous and Bloudy Massacre of the English at Ambiyna, being done in time of Prace, and the chief Actors thereof justified and preferred by the States, when Complaint was made against them, and Justice demanded: But it exceeds all this, and all that ever was heard of any Nation which bore the name of Christian; the Wickedness of all Nations is exceeded by what the Dutch did and still continue to do at Japan.

They incenfed the Government there against the Christians who traded thither, representing them as People of dangerous Principles, as to Government, and plotting of Insurrections: Whereby they procured the miserable Slaughter, with horrible Tortures and Torments, of above 40000 Christians in that Kingdon, and denying themselves to be Christians (wherein some think they told no Lie) they, by that means, ingross the Trade of that wealthy Island to them-

felves.

And if they can dispense even with their Christianity, to promote their Trade; what Obligations can we but upon them that will

make them false to their Supream God, Interest?

But we need not go so far as the Indies to find Instances of the Designs of Holland to ruine England. There is a surprising Passage in the Landon-Gazette, 30th of April 1666, which is verbatim as follows.

"Collonel, William Saunders, Henry Toucker, Thomas Flint, Thomas "Evans, John Myls, William Wascot and John Cole, formerly "Officers

"Officers and Souldiers in the late Rebellion, were Indicated for confpi-" ring the Death of his Majefty, and the Overthrow of the Govern-"ment; having laid their Plot and Contrivance, for the Surpri-" fal of the Tover, the killing of his Grace-the Ld. General, Sir Fohn Robinson Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, and " Sir Richard Brown, and then to have declared for an equal Divi-" fion of Lands, &c. The better to effect this Hellish Defign, the "City was to have been fired, and the Portcullis to have been let "down, to keep out all the Affin nee, the Horfe-Guards to have "been surprised in the Inns where they were Quartered; several "others having been gained for that purpole. The Tower was ac-"cordingly viewed, and its Surprise ordered by Boats over the "Moat, and from thence to scale the Wall; one Alexander, who " is not yet taken, had likewife distributed Sums of Money to "these Conspirators, and for the carrying on of the Design more effe-" Aually, they were told of a Council of the Great ones, that lat " frequently in London, from whom iffued all Orders; which Coun-" cil received their Directions from another in Holland, who fate " with the States; and that the 3d of September was pitched on for "the Attempt, as being found by Lilly's Almanack, and a Schemeerected for that purpose, to be a Lucky Day, a Planet then rul-" ing which Prognofficated the downfal of Monarchy. The Evi-" dence against these Persons was very full and clear, and they ac-" cordingly found guilty of High Treason. These are the Words of that Gazette; and let me only mind the Reader, That the City was fired the very Day which was there mentioned; that is, the Fire began about 12 at Night, the 2d of September 66, or early on the 3d, which was the first Day of the Fire

This makes it a Demonstration, that the Dutch Plot, mentioned in that Gazette, could be no Contrivance of the Government, in Odium to the Dutch; if that could be so much as suggested, or so base an Imputation laid, not only upon the Conrt but the City is self, which, in her Sessions, should take away the Lives of Mensor any such Sham-Plot: I say nothing of this can be possible, unless you will suppose, that the Government and the City both designed the burning of the City upon that Day (and if so they would not have told it); or otherwise that they had the Spirit of Prophesy, to soretel

the burning of the City five Months before it came to pass.

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But these Conspirators had laid their Design, and would not slip that Lucky Day, the 3d of September, on which Oliver conquered first Scotland, at the Battle of Dunbar, and after the Loyal Party in England, at Worcester Fight; both which happened to be upon the 3d of September, which Oliver reckoned to be his Lucky Day; and it held to him to the end: For on that day he brought the greatest Bleffing to England that ever Subject did : On that day only he verified what he had so often promised, to relieve England from Tyranny and Arbitrary Power, and to open the way to a Glorious Reformation, all this he performed, for on that day, on his own Lucky Day, he died, or, as his Enthuliast Banditi boafted, was carried, like Elijah, to Heaven in a Whirlwind; whither that carried him, or whence it was fent, we will not examin; only we may take notice, That he who raised Rebellion to cure Superstition, observ'd his Lucky Days; and these Conspirators of whom we are speaking, were some of his Godly Army. These gain'd with Dutch Reformers, not only observe Days, but cast Schemes and go to Fortune-Tellers any thing -go to the Devil himself, for the Good Old Cause! The End fanctifies the Means.

How far the Devil's Chain may reach, I cannot tell. But if there be such a thing as Spells, to cause Men Love or Hate; most certainly the Dutch have made us drunk with it: Not only to Love and Dore upon them, who, at this very Day, use all our Men like Doggs, who go over thisher to fight for their Countrey (which they will not do themselves) and Clip our Money publickly, which, when they have done, they pay to the English only (for no other Nation will take it from them) by the Corn, and will receive it from them only by the Weight; which is proclaiming us for Fools to our Faces: And as fuch, they have begg d us. To fall in Love with these Dutch, who use us ten times worse, when we fight for them, and take less care of our Sick and Wounded, than the French against whom we fight! And yet to hate and abhor the French, the more they court us! As if it were the Nature as it is the Charaster somewhere given of an Englishman, to be won by Injuries, and provok'd by Civilities, comparing them to their own Countrey Mastiffs.

What is it else can make us have such an unaccountable Hatred to the French, for which we can give no Reason, they having never done us any hurt, but when we began, and forc'd them to it, as at present? And yet, to dost, as unaccountably, upon the Dutch, who never yet did us any Good, or neglected doing us all the Mischief they could when it was in their Power?

If the like Evidence could be produc'd against the French for the Burning of London, as what is here brought against the Dutch?

But whether it were French or Dutch, London is now fill'd with them both, and there have been more Fires of late in London than usually has been known. There were no less than five Fires in it upon Sunday 18 Feb 94. And if there be False Play, it must be English, French, or Dutch. But the Dutch will never do us Hurt, as surely as they never did; we must not suspect them: There is some Witch-Craft in this!

Is it for their Religion that we love the Dutch? I wish Religion, of any fort had so much Power in England! But can they be true to Religion, who are content, as in Fapan, to renounce their Christianity, to promote their Trade! Or, which is near the same, to License all Religions, for the same Reason, as in Holland! To give

Mammon the upper Hand of God!

It is their Mammon, their Interest (and they have ever been true

to it) to ruine England.

It is neither the Interest of England or France to Invade or Con-

quer one another; and they are not the Aggresfors.

Yet we are irreconcileable to France, and unalterable from Holland! As Men blind to their Interest, and bent upon their Ruine! Like the Fews against the Romans, obstinate, though unequal to the War! It prov'd Their Destruction; and, if we will not open our Eyes, it must, without a Miracle, be Ours too.

We are trying the Experiment how many Losses will Ruine us. And extol the super-abundance of our Riches, but not of our Wisdom, in bearing up against a continued Series of Ill-Success, without any other Rational Prospect, but of its growing worse and worse, 'till

there be no Remedy.

I think I have been a True Reasoner: I wish, in this, I may be a

LOUP SKELLUM.

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